

TYPES AND BIOLOGICAL NOTES OF THE EASTERN NORTH AMERICAN  
SAWFLIES OF *PONTANIA* COSTA AND *PHYLLOCOLPA* BENSON  
(HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE) DESCRIBED BY  
MARLATT, DYAR, AND ROHWER

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*Abstract.*—The taxonomic placement of 18 sawfly species assigned to *Pontania* and *Phyllocolpa* or described under *Pontania* from eastern North America by Marlatt, Dyar, and Rohwer are discussed. The authorship of *Pteronus carpini*, *Pontania consors*, and *P. borealis* attributed to Marlatt is changed to Dyar. The following eight species from eastern North America belong to *Pontania* (*Eupontania*): *P. (E.) s-desmodioides* (Walsh) (= *Pontania borealis* Dyar 1898, **n. syn.**); *P. (E.) s-pisum* (Walsh); *P. (E.) s-pomum* (Walsh); *P. (E.) gracilis* Marlatt; *P. (E.) rugulosa* Marlatt; *P. (E.) petiolaridis* Rohwer; *P. (E.) consors* Dyar; and *P. (E.) lucidae* Rohwer. Three species are included in the leaf-rolling *crassispina* group of the subgenus *Pontania*: *P. (P.) pumila* Rohwer; *P. (P.) populi* Marlatt; and *P. (P.) terminalis* Marlatt. Five species are included in the genus *Phyllocolpa*: *P. nigrita* (Marlatt); *P. pectoralis* (Marlatt); *P. robusta* (Marlatt); *P. leavitti* (Rohwer); and *P. crassicornis* (Rohwer), **n. comb.** *Pontania acuminata* Marlatt is transferred to *Nematus*, **n. comb.** Lectotypes are designated for seven species. The *Salix* and *Populus* host plants are given and associated galls are illustrated.

*Key Words:* *Pontania*, *Phyllocolpa*, sawflies, leaf galls, leaf folds, Marlatt, Dyar, Rohwer

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The Nearctic gall-making and leaf-folding sawflies have received little attention and have not been revised due to few apparent morphological characters in the adults and lack of information on associated galls, habits, and other biological data. Smith (1979) listed the gall-forming species of Nematinae in the genera *Euura*, *Pontania*, and *Phyllocolpa*, following the classification in place at that time. Subsequent work on the Palearctic fauna by Vikberg (1982) and Zinovjev (1993), has refined the classification, most notably by the recognition of various subgenera and species groups within each genus. Consequently,

the taxa described from the Nearctic Region need to be reevaluated, and associated galls and host information recorded where known.

In this paper, we discuss the species of *Pontania* and *Phyllocolpa* described by Marlatt, Rohwer, and Dyar from eastern North America. The authorship of three species are correctly attributed to Dyar rather than Marlatt. The species described by these authors are significant because many have associated galls, host, and biological information. These authors are also responsible for all of the species of *Phyllocolpa* and half of the species of *Pontania* known

from eastern North America. We use the diagnostic characters and classification used by Zinovjev (1993), except that *Phyllocolpa* is treated as a genus rather than a subgenus of *Pontania*. Following is a summary of the classification and biological information for the subtribe Euurina:

Subtribe Euurina—Produces galls or leaf folds on Salicaceae, mainly *Salix* spp., but a few on *Chosenia* in eastern Asia and on *Populus* in North America.

Genus *Euura* Newman—Produces bud, stem, petiole, or midrib galls.

Genus *Phyllocolpa* Benson—Larvae in rolled leaves or leaf margins, without swelling at site of egg laying. At least two species groups in North America, *leucapsis* and *leucosticta*.

Genus *Pontania* Costa

Subgenus *Pontania* Costa—Larvae in closed galls or leaf rolls, with site of egg laying marked by distinct swelling on upper surface of leaf. Three species groups: *crassispina*, *dolichura*, *proxima*.

Subgenus *Eupontania* Zinovjev—Larvae produce closed leaf galls attached to the midvein or occasionally a larger lateral vein. At least two of the five Palearctic species groups occur in North America, *polaris* and *viminalis*.

Five species treated here belong in *Phyllocolpa*, two in the *leucosticta* group, two in the *leucapsis* group, and one is not placed. *Phyllocolpa crassicornis* (Rohwer) was not included in the review by Smith and Fritz (1996). *Pontania acuminata* Marlatt, *P. populi* Marlatt, and *P. terminalis* Marlatt, included in *Phyllocolpa* by Smith and Fritz (1996), are here transferred to *Pontania* or *Nematus*.

The subgenus *Pontania* is represented by three species groups in North America. The gall-making *Pontania proxima* (Lepelletier), which was described under the name *Messa*

*hyalina* by Norton (1864), was introduced from Europe together with the host plants *Salix alba* L., *Salix fragilis* L., and their hybrids, and it is the only representative of the *proxima* group known in temperate North America. Galls of an undescribed species of the *dolichura* group on *Salix sericea* (Marsh.) were found in Otsego Co., N.Y., in July 1996 by A. G. Zinovjev and R. Fritz. Similar galls have been encountered on *S. nigra* Marsh. and other willows in the Harvard University Herbaria by AGZ. We recognize three species of the leaf-rolling *crassispina* group, *P. (P.) pumila* Rohwer, *P. (P.) populi* Marlatt, and *P. (P.) terminalis* Marlatt.

The following eight species from eastern North America belong to *Pontania* (*Eupontania*): *P. (E.) s-pisum* (Walsh), *P. (E.) s-pomum* (Walsh), *P. (E.) s-desmodioides* (Walsh), *P. (E.) gracilis* (Marlatt), *P. (E.) rugulosa* Marlatt, *P. (E.) petiolaridis* Rohwer, *P. (E.) consors* Dyar, and *P. (E.) lucidae* Rohwer. Their galls (Figs. 1–9) help distinguish the species. The Walsh species are newly assigned to this group.

For some of the species discussed, the remnants of the galls from which type specimens were reared are still preserved, and we illustrate these. These remnants made it possible to check the host plant identifications by G. Argus. Acronyms used for museums are: USNM = National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; CUIC = Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

#### SPECIES DESCRIBED BY MARLATT

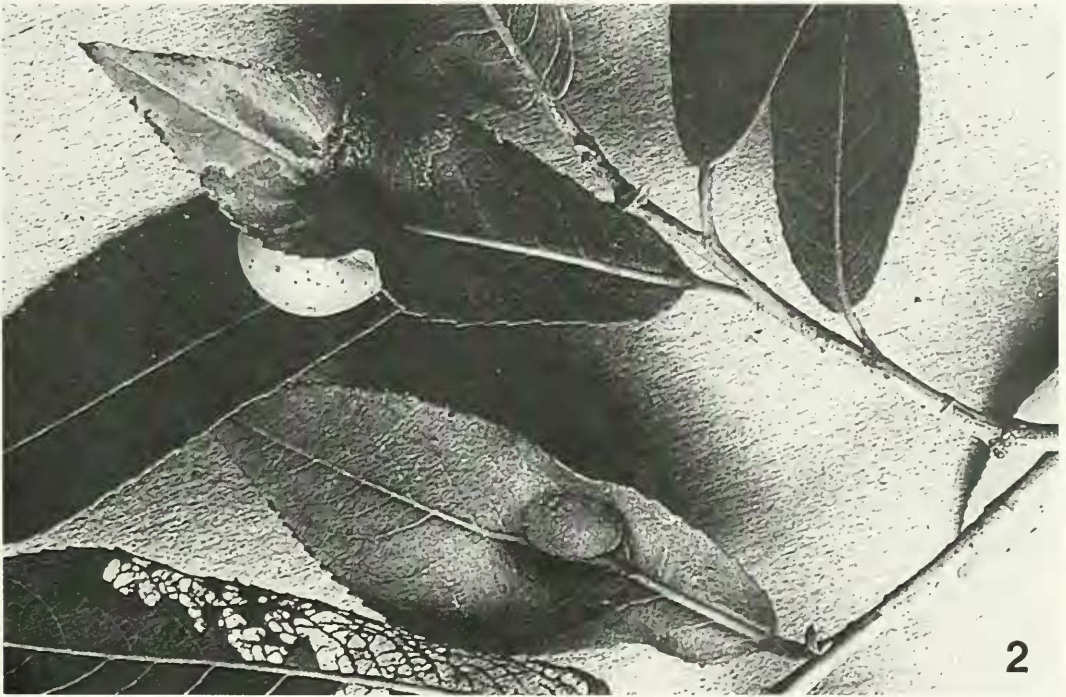
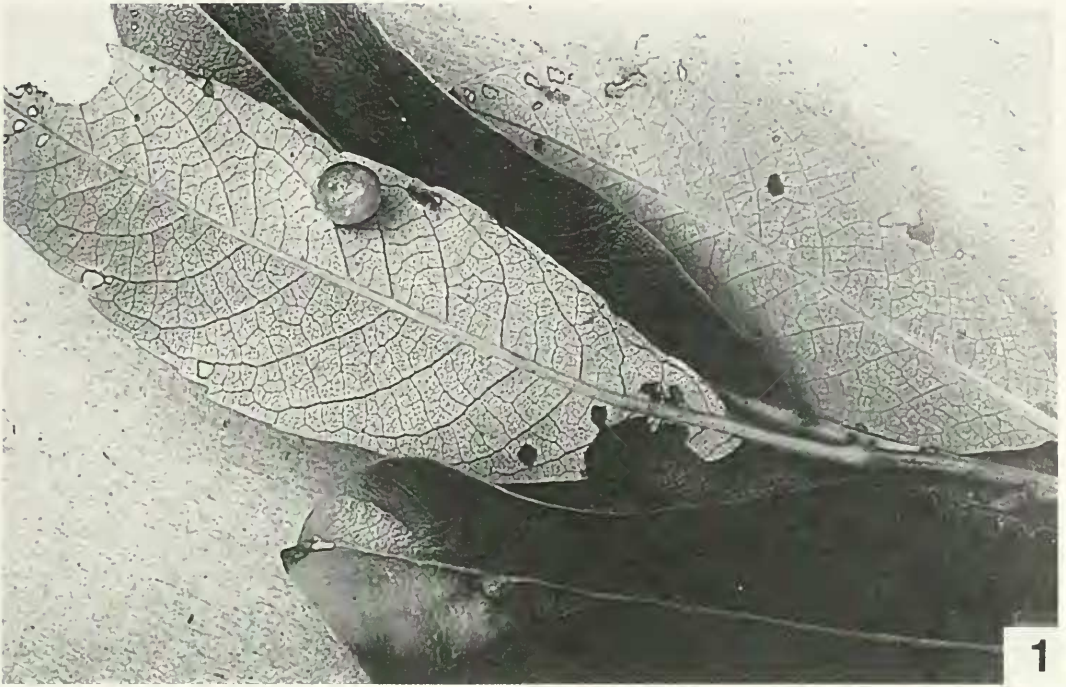
*Pontania acuminata* Marlatt 1896a: 32.

Type locality.—Michigan. The holotype is labeled “Ag.Coll. Mich.,” presumably from East Lansing.

Type material.—Described from one female. The holotype was redescribed by Smith and Fritz (1996). Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Notes.—Examination of the ovipositor of



Figs. 1-2. Galls of *Pontania (Eupontania)* spp., Milford, Otsego Co., N.Y. 1, *P. (E.) s-pisum* on *Salix discolor*. 2, *P. (E.) s-pomum* on *Salix eriocephala*.

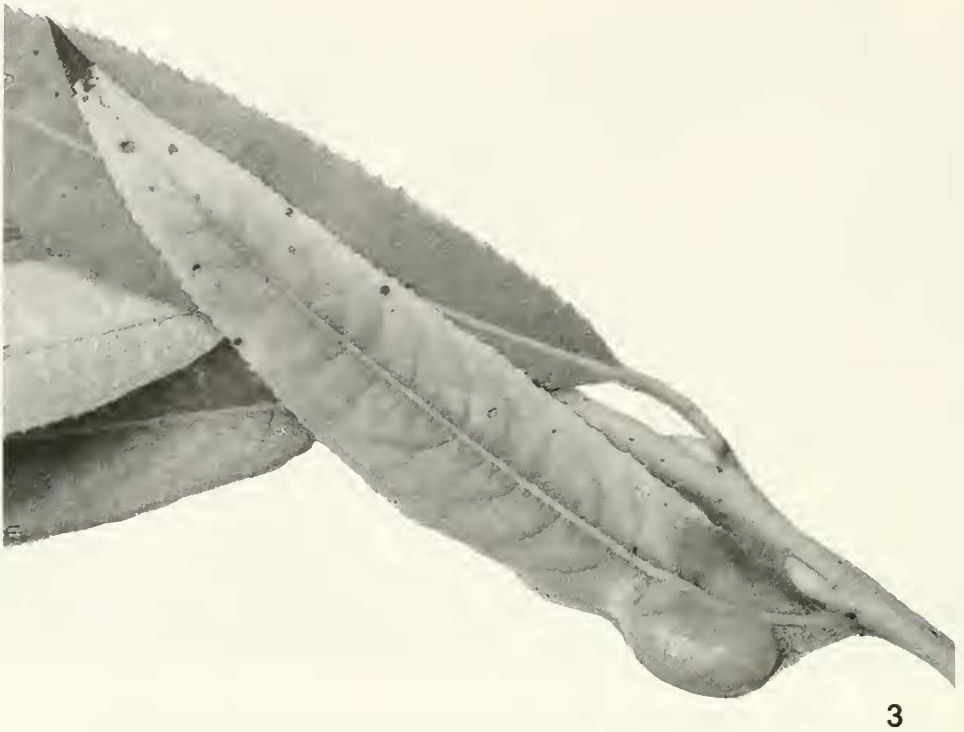


Fig. 3. Gall of *Pontania (Eupontania) gracilis* on *Salix sericea*, Milford, Otsego Co., N.Y.

the holotype revealed that this species belongs to the genus *Nematus* Panzer. The ovipositors of *Nematus* are normally broad and straight (Benson 1958, figs. 712–725), and those of *Pontania* and *Phyllocolpa* are usually slender and curved (Benson 1958, figs. 636–641). The slight ventroapical margination of the sheath (Fig. 10) led to the placement of this species in *Phyllocolpa* by Smith and Fritz (1996). The correct combination is *Nematus acuminatus* (Marlatt), **n. comb.**

*Pontania atra* Marlatt 1896a: 37.

Type locality.—Michigan. The holotype is from “Ag. Coll. Mich.,” and is presumably from East Lansing.

Type material.—Described from one female. The holotype female is labeled: “Ag. Coll. Mich. 4–21 90 62; Davis; Type female; Type No 1916 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania atra* n. sp. female.” Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Notes.—This species is currently placed as a synonym of *Amauronematus amentorum* (Förster) (Smith 1979). The latter, together with the related species inhabiting willow catkins, are now placed in a separate genus, *Pontoprissa* Malaise.

*Pteronus dubius* Marlatt 1896a: 74.

Type locality.—Wellesley, Mass.

Type material.—Described from one male. The holotype is labeled: “Wellesley, Mass., March 29, 1890; Type male; Type No. 1937 U.S.N.M.; *Pteronus dubius* male.” The genitalia are on a separate pin in a tube and with the label: “TYPE *Pteronus dubius* Marl.” Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Notes.—This species was correctly assigned to *Pontania* (Smith 1979). Males are difficult to place and generic placement is the best that can be done at present.

*Pontania gracilis* Marlatt, 1896a: 39.

Type locality.—Virginia.

Type material.—Described from two females and an undetermined number of galls. Lectotype female, here designated: “No 152x, Iss. Apr. 19. 86; Type female, Type No. 1919 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania gracilis* n. sp.” Paralectotype: “No 152x, Iss. Apr. 19. 86; Type female, Type No. 1919 U.S.N.M.” There are two dry galls with the following labels: “152x Va Sept. 29. 85”; one of them (Fig. 6) with the remnants of the leaf (the lower surface with sparse trichomes) and the label “gall on *Salix sericea* det G. Argus, 1996.” The types and galls are in the USNM.

Host plant.—*Salix sericea* Marsh. (identified by G. Argus).

Notes.—This is a valid species of *Pontania* (*Eupontania*). The description of *P. gracilis* larvae and biology by Dyar (1897b) refers to *P. petiolaridis* Rohwer (see below). A typical gall of this species is shown in Fig. 3 (from Otsego Co., N.Y., collected by AGZ and R. Fritz).

*Pontania nigrita* Marlatt 1896a: 27.

Type locality.—Michigan. The holotype is labeled “Ag.Coll.Mich.,” presumably from East Lansing.

Type material.—Described from one female. The holotype was redescribed by Smith and Fritz (1996). Deposited in the USNM.

Host plants.—According to Smith and Fritz (1996), the host plants are *Salix sericea*, *S. discolor* Muhl., and *S. eriocephala* Michx.

Notes.—This is a valid species of *Phyllocolpa* and belongs to the *leucosticta* group. Its larva and biology were described by Dyar (1897b) under the name *Pontania pallicornis* Norton.

*Pontania pectoralis* Marlatt 1896a: 31.

Type locality.—Algonquin, Illinois.

Type material.—Described from one female. The holotype was redescribed by Smith and Fritz (1996). Deposited in CUIC.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Notes.—This is a valid species, *Phyllocolpa pectoralis* (Marlatt).

*Pontania populi* Marlatt 1896b: 253.

Type locality.—New York, as given by Marlatt. The specimen described was reared by Dyar; Dyar (1897a) stated it was from Fort Lee, N.J.

Type material.—Described from one female. The holotype was redescribed by Smith and Fritz (1996). Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—*Populus grandidentata* Michx.

Notes.—A valid species, *Pontania* (*Pontania*) *populi* Marlatt, belonging to the *crassisipina* group. The larvae and biology were described by Dyar (1897a). It produces leaf rolls on the host creating a small swelling (procecidium) at the site of egg laying. There is more than one generation per year. The larvae eat the parenchyma and leave the upper cuticle intact, which is typical for species of the *crassisipina* group. A very slight ventroapical indentation of the sheath (Fig. 11) and the leaf-folding habit led to the inclusion of this species in *Phyllocolpa* by Smith and Fritz (1996).

*Pontania robusta* Marlatt 1896a: 32.

Type locality.—“Michigan and District of Columbia (?)” The lectotype is labeled “Ag.Coll.Mich.,” presumably East Lansing.

Type material.—Described from one female and one male. The lectotype, a female from Michigan, was selected and redescribed by Smith and Fritz (1996). Deposited in the USNM.

Host.—*Populus tremuloides* Michx.

Notes.—This is a valid species of *Phyllocolpa* in the *leucapsis* group. The larva and biology were described by Dyar (1897b). It produces leaf folds on aspen, as was confirmed by Smith and Fritz (1996). There is one generation a year.

*Pontania rugulosa* Marlatt 1896a: 41.

Type locality.—Michigan.

Type material.—Described from two males, “one reared (?) from willow gall.” The lectotype, here designated, is labeled: “O; 17; Collection C.V. Riley; Type male; Type No 1920 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania rugulosa* M. n.sp.” There is a gall on the same pin, but it does not belong to the lectotype. Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—Willow (species unknown).

Notes.—This species belongs to *Pontania* (*Eupontania*) according to the shape of the mandibles, but we are not certain if it is a valid species because males are difficult to place. The gall lacks an exit hole, but the male has part of the pupal skin attached to the leg. It may have been reared from a similar gall, but not the gall on the pin. The gall on the pin is equally produced from both sides of the leaf, but it is practically without leaf remnants and the willow probably cannot be identified.

*Pontania terminalis* Marlatt 1896b: 253.

Type locality.—Near New York City. The specimens were from Dyar’s collections and, according to Dyar (1897a), were from Van Cortland Park, New York City.

Type material.—Described from three females and two males. The female lectotype was selected and the species redescribed by Smith and Fritz (1996). Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—*Salix sericea*, according to Smith and Fritz (1996). The host plant relationships of *P. terminalis* need to be confirmed. There is possibly more than one species under this name.

Notes.—The valid name is *Pontania* (*Pontania*) *terminalis* Marlatt, and it belongs to the *crassispina* group. The larvae and biology were described by Dyar (1897a). It produces leaf rolls on willow similar to *P. populi* except with a smaller swelling at the site of egg laying. The larvae eat parenchyma and leave the upper cuticle intact, which is typical for this species group. The slight ventroapical indentation of the sheath (Fig. 12) and leaf-folding hab-

it led to the placement of this species in *Phyllocolpa* by Smith and Fritz (1996).

#### SPECIES DESCRIBED BY DYAR

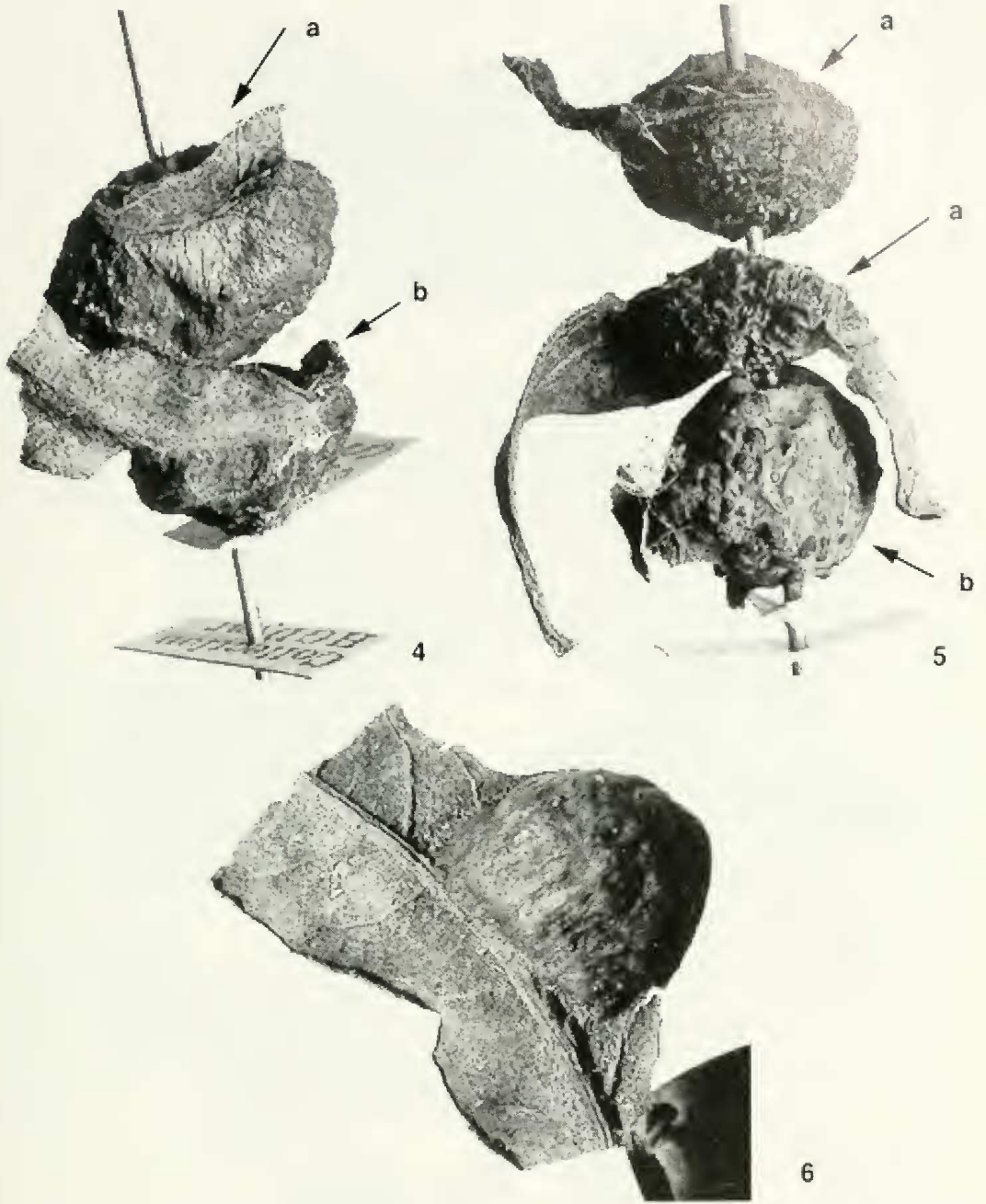
Dyar (1898) attributed the authorship of *Pontania consors*, *Pontania borealis*, and *Pteronus carpini* to Marlatt (1898), but Dyar’s descriptions of these species precede those of Marlatt by about half a year. Marlatt (1898) cited “Dyar. N. Y. Ent. Soc., VI., June 1898, p. 121” in his descriptions. Therefore we change the authorship of the following names to Dyar: *Pontania borealis*, *Pontania consors*, and *Pteronus carpini*. We treat the adults reared from larvae described by Dyar as holotypes or lectotypes. *Pteronus carpini* is a valid species in the genus *Nematus* (Smith 1979).

*Pontania borealis* Dyar 1898: 121 (galls, larva).—Marlatt 1898: 302 (female).

Type locality.—Plattsburgh, N.Y., according to Dyar (1898).

Type material.—Dyar did not state the number of galls and larvae he reared. Marlatt described the reared adults from two females. The lectotype female, here designated, is labeled: “8S; Collection H. G. Dyar; Type No 4131 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania borealis* female Marl.” Paralectotype: “8S; Collection H. G. Dyar; *Pontania borealis* Marl.” There is also one similarly labeled specimen without Marlatt’s identification label. Galls: There are two galls on a pin (Fig. 4) labeled: “8S; Collection H. G. Dyar; Type No 4131 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania borealis* gall Marl.” An additional label is added: “upper gall: *P. (Eu.) s-pomum*, lower gall: *P. (Eu.) s-desmodioides*, A. Zinovjev det, 1997”. There are three galls on another pin (Fig. 5) without Marlatt’s identification label, but some of them probably also belong to the type series of *P. borealis*. The two upper galls are of *P. (E.) s-desmodioides* (A. Zinovjev det. 1997, galls on *Salix humilis* det G. Argus, 1996; lower gall of *P. (E.) s-pomum*). Deposited in USNM.

Host plant.—*Salix humilis* Marsh. as de-

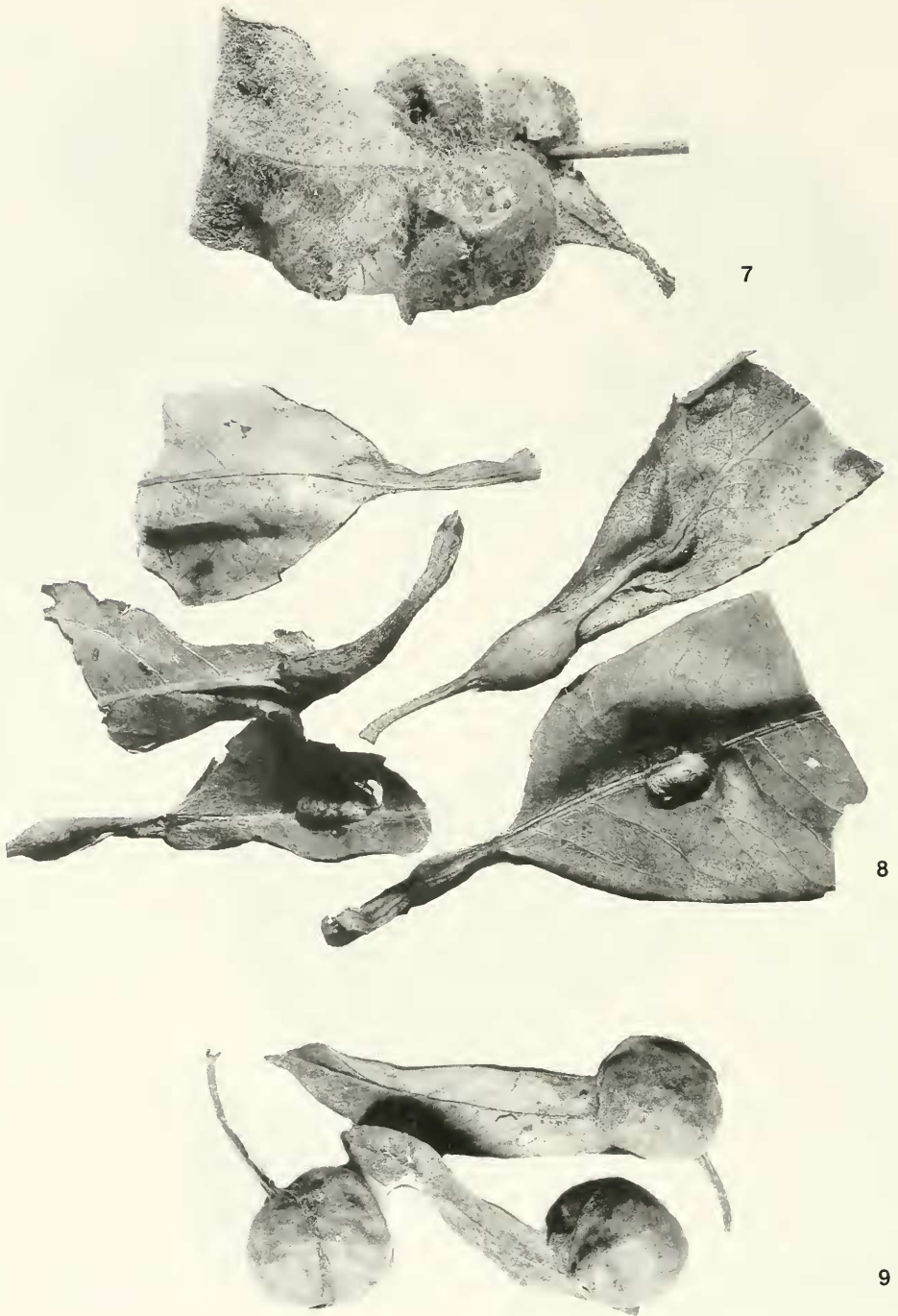


Figs. 4-6. Galls of *Pontania* (*Eupontania*) spp. 4, *P.*(*E.*)? *s-pomum* (a) and *P.* (*E.*) *s-desmodioides* (type material of *P. borealis*) (b) on same pin. 5, *P.* (*E.*) *s-desmodioides* (a) and *P.* (*E.*) ? *s-pomum* (b) on same pin. 6, Type material of *P.* (*E.*) *gracilis* on *Salix sericea*.

terminated by G. Argus (not *Salix sericea* as reported by Dyar).

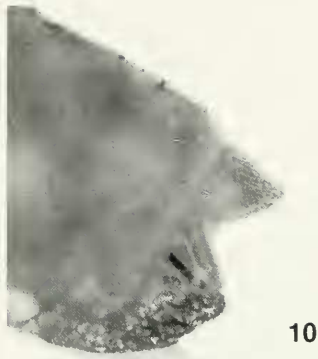
Notes.—The valid name is *Pontania* (*Eupontania*) *s-desmodioides* (Walsh) (= *Pon-*

*tania borealis* Dyar, **n. syn.**). Dyar's (1898) description of the galls is very similar to those described by Walsh (1866) for *P. s-desmodioides*. The host plant was misiden-

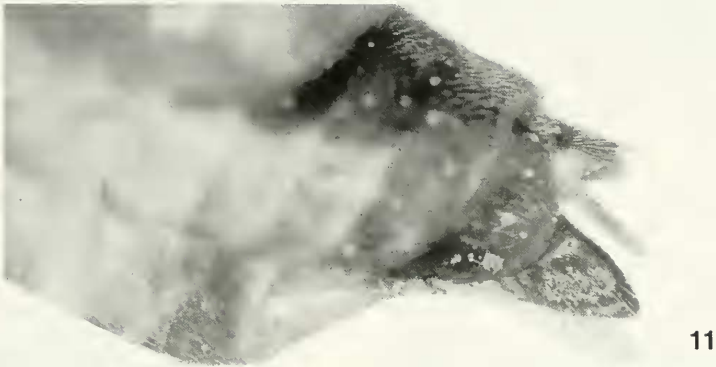


Figs. 7-9. Galls of *Pontania (Eupontania)* spp. 7, *P. (E.) consors*, from which type material was reared. 8, *P. (E.) lucidae*, from which the type material was reared. 9, *P. (E.) petiolaridis*, type material on *Salix petiolaris*.





10



11



12

Figs. 10-12. 10, Apex of abdomen and sheath of *Nematus acuminatus*. 11, Apex of abdomen and sheath of *Pontania populi*. 12, Lateral view of *P. terminalis*.

tified by Dyar. The remnants of leaves with the galls of this species collected by Dyar are shown in Figs. 4, 5. The leaf shape and pubescence of those associated with *P. s-desmodioides* is typical for *Salix humilis*, and the willow identification was confirmed by G. Argus. However, along with these galls of *P. s-desmodioides* (Figs. 4b, 5a), there are also two others on the same pins which appear to belong to *P. s-pomum* (Figs. 4a, 5b). A typical *P. s-pomum* gall is in Fig. 2. The remnants of the leaves attached to the latter two galls are glabrous and might be *Salix eriocephala* Michx., the host plant of *P. s-pomum*. However, none of the three reared females can be identified as *P. (E.) s-pomum*.

*Pontania consors* Dyar 1898: 121 (galls, larva).—Marlatt 1898: 302 (female, male).

Type locality.—Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Type material.—Dyar did not give the number of galls and larvae. Marlatt described adults from one female and two males. The lectotype female, here designated, is labeled: "8T; Collection H. G. Dyar; Type No 4132 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania consors* female Marl." Paralectotypes: 2 males, "8T; Collection H. G. Dyar; Type No 4132 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania consors* male Marl." Five galls from two leaves are on a pin labeled: "8T; Collection H. G. Dyar" (Fig. 7). There is also a cocoon in decayed wood with the label "8T; *Pontania consors* Marl." Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—*Salix humilis* as identified by G. Argus (not *Salix sericea* as reported by Dyar).

Notes.—This is a valid species, *Pontania (Eupontania) consors* Dyar. Dyar described the species as follows: "Galls found with the preceding on *S. sericea*, but gregarious, hairy and spherical. Near the base of the leaf, three or two together, rarely but one, exceeding the margin often by half the diameter of the gall; not evenly divided by the leaf, about one third or a little more above, two thirds below; pale greenish, often heavily marked and mottled with red

above, paler below, rarely uniformly pale. Strongly silky hairy like the leaves below, less hairy or even smooth above; size 8.5–8.5–7 mm or as small as 5 mm in diameter." The host plant was misidentified by Dyar. The remnants of the leaf were identified by G. Argus, as in the preceding case (*P. borealis*), as *Salix humilis*. A. G. Zinovjev and H. Goulet collected galls of *P. consors* at Lake Jean Venne, Masham Co., Quebec, Canada (about 50 km N of Ottawa) in the fall of 1995 on *Salix humilis* (host-plant determined by G. Argus).

#### SPECIES DESCRIBED BY ROHWER

S. A. Rohwer did not select single specimens as holotypes in his publications, even though he attached holotype or paratype labels and USNM type numbers to specimens of each species he described. Therefore, we designate lectotypes where necessary.

*Pontania amentivora* Rohwer 1915: 209.

Type locality.—Falls Church, Virginia.

Type material.—Described from four females. The lectotype female (with a cocoon on the same pin), here designated, is labeled: "10128 Hopk. U.S.; reared May 13 13; Falls Church, Va; S.A. Rohwer Coll.; Type female No. 18313 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania amentivora* Type Roh." Deposited in USNM.

Host plant.—*Salix* sp.

Notes.—According to Rohwer "this species lives, in the larval stage, in the pistillate catkins of a small species of *Salix* and causes the destruction of the ovaries and the premature forming of 'cotton'." This species is currently placed as a synonym of *Amauronematus amentorum* (Förster) (Smith 1979). The catkin feeders, including this and some related species previously placed in *Amauronematus* Konow belong in the genus *Pontoprista* Malaise.

*Pontania crassicornis* Rohwer, 1912: 241.

Type locality.—Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Type material.—Described from one



Figs. 13–15. 13, Lateral view of *P. pumila*. 14, Dorsal view of head of *Phyllocolpa crassicornis*, holotype. 15, Anterolateral view of head of *P. crassicornis*, holotype.

male. The holotype is labeled “ex galls on *Salix humilis*; Toronto Ont; A. Cosens. Coll.; Type male no. 14572 U.S.N.M; *Pontania crassicornis* TYPE male Roh.; *Pontania* (*Phyllocolpa*) *crassicornis* Rohwer, det. A.Zinovyjev 1996.” There are also many dry leaves with galls labeled: “*Pontania crassicornis* Roh.? Toronto, Ontario, Cana-

da. Cosens; galls of *Pontania* (*Eupontania*) *consors* Dyar, A. Zinovyjev det, 1997.” Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—*Salix humilis* (original identification confirmed by G. Argus).

Notes.—The valid combination is *Phyllocolpa crassicornis* (Rohwer), **n. comb.** The leaves with the galls are *Salix humilis*

and the galls those of *P. consors*. However, the holotype is a typical leaf roller of the *Phyllocolpa leucapsis* group. The mandibles are asymmetric, the left one in lateral view with a swollen base and a thin blade-like apex, distinctly carinate on the outer surface, and the antennal hollows are glabrous, shining, and keeled laterally (Figs. 14, 15). Rohwer (1912) mentioned its close relationship to *Pontania robusta* Marlatt, which is known to produce leaf folds on aspen. Although we are not able to distinguish the males of *Pontania* and *Phyllocolpa*, we consider this species to be a valid one.

*Pontania leavitti* Rohwer 1910: 199.

Type locality.—Nerepis, New Brunswick.

Type material.—Described from one female. The holotype was redescribed by Smith and Fritz (1996). Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—*Salix sericea*, according to Smith and Fritz (1996).

Notes.—A valid species of *Phyllocolpa* in the *leucosticta* group. The larvae form leaf rolls on *Salix sericea* and perhaps some other willows.

*Pontania lucidae* Rohwer, 1912: 242.

Type locality.—Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Type material.—Described from "Males and females bred from galls on *Salix lucida*, by A. Cosens." The number of specimens is not stated. The lectotype female, here designated, is labeled: "ex galls on *Salix lucida*: Toronto Ont; A. Cosens Coll.; Type female No. 14571 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania lucidae* TYPE female Roh." Paralectotypes: 4 females, 5 males with labels as on the lectotype, except "Paratype No. 14571 U.S.N.M." One male bears the label "*Pontania lucidae* male allotype Roh." One of the males does not have a red type label, but perhaps it also belongs to the type series. There are remnants of six dry leaves with galls (Fig. 8) labeled "*Pontania luci-*

dae Roh. *Salix lucidae*. Cosens. Toronto, Canada." Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—*Salix lucida* (original identification confirmed by G. Argus).

Notes.—A valid species in *Pontania* (*Eupontania*), closely related to *Pontania consors* as was stated by Rohwer. The examined leaves of *Salix lucidae* bear only a few typical leaf galls associated with midribs. The rest of the galls in this sample might rather be called petiole or midrib galls (Fig. 8). We are not sure if all of these galls belong to the species described by Rohwer or if some of them are *Euura* galls.

*Pontania petiolaridis* Rohwer 1917: 19.

Type locality.—Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Type material.—"Described from a number of females and males reared by A. Cosens from galls on *Salix petiolaris*." Numbers of specimens were not given. The lectotype female, here designated, is labeled: "*Salix petiolaris*; Toronto Ont; A. Cosens Coll.; Type female No. 20697 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania petiolaridis* TYPE female Roh." Paralectotypes: 4 females, 2 males with the same labels, except "Paratype No. 20697 U.S.N.M." One male bears the label "*Pontania petiolaridis* male allotype Roh." There are many dry galls with remnants of leaves and a label: "Paratype No. 20697 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania petiolaridis* TYPE galls Roh." Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—*Salix petiolaris* Sm. (identification confirmed by G. Argus).

Notes.—This is a valid species in *Pontania* (*Eupontania*), is very closely related to *P. gracilis*, and has galls (Fig. 9) similar to those of *P. gracilis* (Figs. 3, 6). The galls and biology were described by Cosens (1917) and probably by Dyar (1897b) under the name *Pontania gracilis* (host-plant "*Salix petiolata*") from Van Cortland Park, New York City, and Gouverneur, N.Y., on "*Salix petiolata*." The name "*petiolata*" is obviously a misprint for *S. petiolaris* (G. Argus, personal communication). Also, the remnants of leaves with the galls are gla-

brous and might belong to *S. petiolaris*. A. G. Zinovjev reared this species from galls collected by R. Vanderkam near Ottawa, Ontario, in 1995.

*Pontania pumila* Rohwer 1910: 198.

Type locality.—St. John, New Brunswick.

Type material.—Described from one female and one male. The lectotype female, here designated, is labeled: "St. John, New Brunswick" (female, July 14). Paralectotype: male, "Nerepis NB 22 Jul; AG Leavitt; TYPE male No 12920 U.S.N.M.; *Pontania pumila* Roh. TYPE male." Deposited in the USNM.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Notes.—This is a valid species, *Pontania (Pontania) pumila* Rohwer. It very likely belongs in the leaf-rolling *crassispina* group. The shape of the sheath (Fig. 13) and ovipositor are typical for this group.

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